

SOUTHERN PINE BEETLE POST SUPPRESSION EVALUATION
FOR CAMP LEJEUNE MARINE CORPS BASE, NORTH CAROLINA
FISCAL YEARS 1980 & 1981

Report #81-1-59
September 1981

Cindy Mitchell Huber, Entomologist
and
Patrick J. Barry, Supervisory Entomologist

INTRODUCTION

A control project for the southern pine beetle, *Dendroctonus frontalis* Zimmerman, was initiated on the Camp Lejeune Marine Corps Base in January of 1980. This report summarizes pertinent information on the suppression project.

TARGETS

The following targets were developed from the biological evaluations for southern pine beetle infestations on Camp Lejeune in FY-1980 (Barry, 1980) and FY-1981 (Barry, 1981). The FY-1980 targets were to remove 1,354 MBF and protect 461 MBF. The FY-1981 targets, 176 MBF designated for removal and 288 MBF for protection, were lower than the FY-1980 targets due to a declining beetle population.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Two procedures were used on Camp Lejeune to suppress the southern pine beetle population, salvage removal and cut-and-leave. All salvaged timber was sold as pulpwood. Therefore, the timber was marked and recorded in cords, rather than board feet. All salvage volumes were converted to board feet. In FY-1980, 904.5 MBF were removed from 79 spots covering a total of 158 acres through salvage operations; 80 more spots on 16 acres were treated using the cut-and-leave method; 63.5 MBF were treated in this manner. The cut-and-leave treatment was used as opposed to salvage operations in inaccessible or inoperable areas. Spots that were cut and left contained 10 trees or less. The results of the 1980 suppression project protected approximately 322 MBF of timber.

In FY-1981, 204.5 MBF from 17 spots covering 34 acres were removed through salvage operations, and 19.5 MBF from 18 spots over 16 acres were treated with the cut-and-leave procedure; 688.5 MBF of timber were protected in FY-1981.

Post suppression examination of spots for breakouts revealed 30 which required retreatment. Twenty-one of these spots had initially been salvaged, and nine were cut-and-leave operations. All 30 spots were retreated using the cut-and-leave method.

Aerial surveys were flown on the following dates:

July 11, 1980	
August 1, 1980	FY-1980
August 22, 1980	
September 13, 1980	
October 10, 1980	
April 24, 1981	FY-1981
August 24, 1981	

The winter survey for FY-1980 was not conducted due to adverse weather conditions and conflicting military operations. The periodic summer surveys could not be performed due to the unavailability of contract aircraft.

The final aerial survey, flown on August 24, 1981, indicated the presence of 16 spots; 12 single trees and 4 multiple tree spots. Multiple tree spots contained 2 or 3 trees. Ground checks indicated no southern pine beetle activity in these areas. The red tops and faders observed from the air were lightning struck trees.

An aggressive approach to all phases of the control project by Base Forestry personnel contributed to the rapid decline of the beetle population and protection of the forest resource. At the time of the salvage operations, the pulpwood market in the vicinity of Camp Lejeune was good. There was no problem selling pulpwood, and this facilitated the suppression project.

This review indicates that all targets and aspects of the pre-suppression and suppression efforts for FY-1980 and FY-1981 were achieved.

LITERATURE CITED

- Barry, P. J. 1980. Biological evaluation of southern pine beetle infestations on Camp Lejeune Marine Corps Base, North Carolina. USDA Forest Service, FPM Report 80-1-17.
- Barry, P. J. 1981. Biological evaluation of southern pine beetle infestations on Camp Lejeune Marine Corps Base, North Carolina. USDA Forest Service, FPM Report 81-1-24.